Wentietry.

DENTISTRY .- Dr. BAYLAR, No. 22 Stb-av. In new prepared to execute all operations that fall in the line of his profession, in a most skillful and artistic manner. Reference, Dr. A. N. Gunn.

TEETH.—UNION SQUARE.—Dr. BATES, Dentist, introduces indestructible TEETH upon frames warranted to maxicate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting, without pipules the gums. No. 836 Recodway, corner 18th et.

Paints, Bils. Blass, &r.

ALDEN'S DOUBLE EXTRA LARD OIL A very nearly equal to Sperm for burning and labricating, for sie by BENJ. B. ROUNDEY, Sole Agent, No. 119 Eroad-at. KEROSENE OILS.

NOTICE.

The Enlargement of the KEROSENE WORKS being new excepted, we give notice that all orders from the Trade will be filled scenarity, at New Tariff Prices.

REROSENE OIL, on examination, will be found to be the only perfect Coal Oil yet offered, and to burn 25 per cent longer than say of the initiations in market.

N. Y. KEROSENE OIL Co., No. 95 Pearl-st., N. Y.

Aliscellaneons.

DELUSAN'S UNRIVALED HAIR RESTORA-restoring and promoting the growth of the Hair, entirely preven-ing its falling off, or becoming prematurely gray, is sold by respec-table Druggists, and by E. DELUSAN, No. 73d-av.

FURNITURE BOUGHT for READY MONEY. No. 123 6th-av., between 5th and 10th-ata.

FOUR SECOND-HAND SAFES—Wilder's

HOUSEKEEPERS will and LUBIN'S EX-OUSEKEEPERS WIII RED LICENS LA TRACTS for FLAVORING the chespest and best mode of imparting the natural flavor of fruits to all kinds of Pastry, Cakes, Puddings, Jeilles, Custards, Ice Creams, &c. Sold by grocers and druggicz.

Proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich-st.

Ocean Steamers, &c.

INTERESTING to CALIFORNIA SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT.
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.

A steamer of "The New Line" will leave New-York on or about the 20th of June, WITH FREIGHT ONLY, to connect with the steamer leaving Panama about the 15th of July.

RATES OF PERIGHT.

From New-York to Aspinwall, 50c. per cubic foot.

From New-York to Aspinwall, 50c. per cubic foot.

From New-York to Aspinwall, 50c per cubic foot.

Through Bills of Lading will be farmished to shippers on application to the office.

Per farther information inquire of D. B. ALLEN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

GREAT REDUCTION.—THE VANDER-

STEAMSHIPS. ... Capt. Lefevre, | ARIEL, Capt. Jones, OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. Scabury. | NORTH STAR, will form a FORTSIGETLY lice between New-York, SOUTHAMP-town and HAVER, under mail contract, leaving this side each alternate Saturday, and the other side each alternate Wednesday,

terrate Saturday, and the Chemistry of the Control of the Control

p. \$50.

Per Aniri.—First Cabin, \$800; Second Cabin, \$50.

Per Ocasa Quera.—First Cabin, \$100 and \$30; Second Cal

per Ocasa Quera.—First Cabin, \$20.

\$650. A limited number of 3d Cabin, \$25.

CERTIFICATES issued of passage from Europe.

Specie desirvered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANDER, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

THE NEW LINE for CALIFORNIA.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.

The favorite Steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. Tinkle-paugh, will leave from Pler No. 3 North River, Friday, June 10, at 2 o'clock p. m., counceting, via Panama Raliroad, with Steamship UNCLE SAM.

Apply at the only of the Line, No. 5 Positive Council.

hip UNCLE SAM.
Apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling Green.
A. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account
the above ships or owners.

NOTICE. -In future, the Steamers of this Line

NOTICE.—In future, the Steamers of this Line will cell at CORK, Ireland, to land and receive letters and passengers. Steam to LIVERPOOL, calling at CORK, and via Liverpool to LONDON, GLASGOW, and all the principal towns in GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, at greatly reduced rates.—The LIVERPOOL, NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S splendid Clyde-buik iron screw steamships are intended to sail as follows:

**ENDA REW-YORK

* For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company,
JOHN G. DALE, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, Agent
In Liverpool, to WM. INMAN, Tower Buildings.

STEAM to IRELAND, DIRECT, for \$30.—The Liverpeel, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Co.'s splendid and powerful steamships are intended to sail: From Belfinat and Cork—VIGO, 4th and 6th of May. CITY OF MANCHESTER, let and 3d of June.

Further sallings will appear in future advertisements. THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAM-SHIP WESER, J. H. GAETZEN, Commander, carry-ing the U. S. Mail, will call positively, on SATURDAY, May 26, at 12 m., FOR PARTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

BREMEN VIA SOUTH STATES TO AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

First Cable, \$100; Second Cable, \$60; Sheerage, \$33. For Freight or Fassage, apply to GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT. No. 54 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE via SOUTHAMPTON .- The beautique acamalia OCEAN QUEEN, 3,763 tuns, Capt. C. P. Seabury, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, New-York, precisely at noon SATURDAY, May 21, with Passengers, Specie, and the United States Mails, for Europe, let Cabia, 8,100 and 8,30; 24 Cabia, 6,30; 34 Cabia, 25. D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling Grout, New-York.

SUTTON & Co.'s DISPATCH LINE for SAN CUTTON & Co.'s DISPATCH LINE for SAN

FRANCISCO.—To sail regularly on advertised days.—Clipper of SATURDAY, 21st May—only New-York-built clipper
op—the famous and celebrated A 1 New-York-built clipper sain
UNCOWAH, Kirby master, is receiving hor eages at Pier No. 21
East River, and will promptly sail as shows. This elegant thip
per was built by Wim. H. Webb, e.g., especially for the San
Francisco trade. Her only passage from New-York was made in
11d days, delivering her eage, without a stain. Being very small
toally 1,000 tuns), she will fifd up in a few days. Shippers will
please kand in their bills of lading as soon as they complete their
engagements.—SUTTON & Co., No. 58 Southest., cor. Wall.

FOR SAVANNAH and FLORIDA. - The AMERICAN ATLANTIC SCREW STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F.
Crocker, Commander, will leave pier No. 12 North River, on
SATURDAY, May 21, at 40 clock p. m. Passage to Savannah,
with unsurpessed accommodations, \$15. Through tickets to
New Oriesans, \$30 70; Mobile, \$63. Licentromery, \$25. Albary,
Ga., \$24; Atlanta, \$25; Columbus, \$25. Macon, \$21; Aucusta, \$20. Also to principal places in Fiorida at lowest race.
Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance coshalf per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELI, & Co., No. 36 West st.

FOR SAVANNAH and FLORIDA-U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. Issue Crowell, will leave on SATURDAY, May 21, at 4 p. m., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets given to Montgomery, Columbus, Atlanta, Albary and Macon. Bills of Lading street only on beard. For freight or passage, apply to SARTL L. MITCHILL, & SON, No. 13 Breadway.

Bicamboate and Railroade.

DAY BOAT for ALBANY and TROY. SATURDAY, from fost of Jay et, at 7 a. m.

DAY BOAT for ALBANY. - Steamer ARMENIA

DAY BOAT for ALBANY.—Steamer ARMENIA
every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot
of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock a. m.

DAILY LINE for RONDOUT, KINGSTON,
NEWBURGH and FOUGHKEEPSIE, landing at Coerens's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hambargh and
Mitton, each way.—The fast and elegant Sceamer THONAS
FOWELL, Cept. A. L. Anderson, leaves Jay-st. Fier EVERY
AFTERNOON, at 34 o'clock.

NEW-YORK and FLUSHING RAILROAD— The Cars leave Flushing at \$1.20, 7:55, and 10 a. m., and 2:30, 4:45 and 6:40 p. m., connecting with the steamer MATTANO for New-York at Hunter's Point. The MATTANO will leave Fulton Market Slip at 9 a. m., 1, and 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 p. m., connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point for Flushing. Fare 25 cents.

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY. CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY.—
Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh
Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. commencing May 16, 1059.—
Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier
No. 2 North River, at 7, a.m., 11.45 a.m., and 4 p. m.; for Somerville by above trains, and at 5:45 p. m.
The above trains connect at Eirabeth with trains on the NewJersey Railroad, which leave New-York from the foot of Courtlands: which leave the New-York from the foot of Courtlands: which leave the NewPassengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad will leave at 7½ a.m. outly. For Lehigh Valley Railroad at
7½ a.m. and 11:45 a.m. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

This is the only line by which travelers between New-York and thought which superior altering the the course price of weather than the Eastern cities and the West and the west and south-West.—The BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD and its failly-developed cunnerting lines, offer a most desirable and direct route between New-York and all the cities and towns in the great West and South-West, Freight promptly convered, in largest quantities and at lowest rates, and passengers (first-class and emigrant) ticketed through, with their baggage, with heat speed and comfort.

This is the only line by which travelers between New-York and the West can visit Washington City. Roundarip tickets from Baltimore to Washington have been provided, especially for travelers between the Eastern cities and the Great West, at the largely reduced rate of but \$2, for which sum, added to the current price of Western tickets, travelers may whit Washington on their way.

Entirely new and superior sleeping cars have been introduced on this road.

New York office, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Bareley, onco.

Entirely new and superior sleeping cars have been introduced on this road. See New York office, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay, opposite Astor House.

C. W. PERVEIL,
Agent B. and O. route.

FOR BOSTON and PROVIDENCE via NEW-PORT and FALL RIVER.—The splendid and superior steamer METROPOLIS, Capt. Brown, leaves New York every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock p. m., and the EMPIRE STATE, Capt. Brayton, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 5 o'clock p. m., from Pier No. 3, N. R.

WEDNESDAY and FRIDATAR'S Occase by the PRIDATAR'S OF SAN, R.
Hereafter, no rooms will be regarded as secured to any applicant until the same shall have been paid for.
Freight to Boston is forwarded through with great dispatch by an Express Freight Train.
WM. BORDEN, Agent, Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

WM. BORDEN, Agent, Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.
1859. SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
1859.

Passenger Station in New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av.
Entrance on 27th-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK,

For New-Haven, 7, 8 a. m. (ex.); 12:45, 3:15 (ex.); 3:50 and 4:45 p. m. For Bridgeport, 7, 8 a. m. (ex.); 12:45, 3:15 (ex.); 3:50, and 4:45 p. m. For Reindeport, 7, 8 a. m. (ex.); 4:45 p. m. For Norwalk, 7, 9 a. m.; 12:43, 3:59 and 4:45 p. m. For Norwalk, 7, 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:15 (ex.); 3:50, 4:45, 5:50 p. m. For Stamford, 7, 8 (ex.), 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:150, 4:45, 5:50 p. m. For Stamford, 7, 8 (ex.), 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:150, 4:45, 5:50 p. m. For Stamford, 7, 8 (ex.), 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:150, 4:45, 5:50 p. m. For Stamford, 7, 8 (ex.), 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:150, 4:45, 5:50 p. m. For Port Chester and intermediate Stations, 7, 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:50, 4:45, 5:50 p. m. For Bort Chester and intermediate Stations, 7, 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:50, 4:45, 5:50 p. m. For Daylor Stamford, 7, 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:150, 4:45, 5:50 p. m. For Daylor Stamford, 7, 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:150, 4:45, 5:50 p. m. For Daylor Stamford, 7, 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:150, 4:45, 5:50 p. m. For Daylor Stamford, 7, 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:150, 4:45, 5:50 p. m. For Daylor Stamford, 7, 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:150, 4:45, 5:50 p. m. For Daylor Stamford, 7, 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:150, 4:45, 5:50 p. m. For Daylor Stamford, 7, 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:150, 4:45, 5:50 p. m. For Daylor Stamford, 7, 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:150, 4:45, 5:50 p. m. For Daylor Stamford, 7, 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:150, 4:45, 5:50 p. m. For Daylor Stamford, 7, 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:150, 4:45, 5:50 p. m. For Daylor Stamford, 7, 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:150, 4:45, 5:50 p. m. For Daylor Stamford, 7, 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:150, 4:45, 5:40 p. m. For Daylor Stamford, 7, 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:150, 4:45, 5:40 p. m. For Daylor Stamford, 7, 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:450, 7 a. m.; 12:45, 3:4

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.-On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, assenger Trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, DUNKIRK EXPRESS at 6 s. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, nd principal intermediate Stations.

MAIL TRAIN at 8 s. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations.

ROCKLAND PASSENGER at 350 p. m., from foot of Har-rison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate Stations.

WAY PASSENGER at 4 p. m., for Newburgh, Middletown, and trees address Stations.

WAY PASSENGER at 4 p. m., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate Stations.

NIGHT EXPRESS at 5 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigna, and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghampton, with the Syracuse and Binghampton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawaman and Western Railroad, for Scraaton; at Hernellesville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Gleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

Cieveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicogo, &C.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May
9, 1859, TRAINS will leave Chambers t. Station as
follows: Express Trains, 6 and 11s. m.; and 5 p. m. For Hudson, 7:15 a. m.; for Sing Sing, 10 a. m., and 4 and 10:30 p. m.;
for Poughkeepaie, 1:15 and 3:20 p. m.; for Tarrytown, 2:45 and
6:48 p. m.; for Peckskill, 5:30 p. m. The Hudson, Poughkeepaie,
Peckskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the
way stations. Passenger's taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher
and Sist-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 3:30
a. m.; and 3:45 p. m.; and Aibany about 15 minutes later. On
Sundays, at 6 p. m.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1839, Trains will leave
25th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
2:30 a. m.; Mail Train for Albany.
9:30 a. m.; For Williamsbridge.
11:50 a. m.; For Williamsbridge.
2:30 p. m.; For Williamsbridge.
3:50 p. m.; For Williamsbridge.
8:50 p. m.; For Williamsbridge.

8:15 p. m. For Williamsbridge.

RETURNING—Will leave:
5:00 a. m. From White Plains.
5:30 a. m. From Williamsbridge.
6:40 a. m. From Williamsbridge.
7:60 a. m. From Williamsbridge.
7:60 a. m. From Williamsbridge.
1:60 p. m. From Williamsbridge.
1:60 p. m. From Williamsbridge.
5:60 p. m. From Williamsbridge.
5:00 p. m. From Williamsbridge.
5:00 p. m. From Williamsbridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superlatesident.

1859. —THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL equal to any in the country.

THERE THROUGH

PASSENGER TRAINS

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURGH, connecting direct at Philadelphia with through trains from Boston, New-York and all points east, and in the Union depot at Pittsburgh with through trains for Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, Chicago, Burlington, St. Paul's, Indianapolis, Louisville, New-Orleans, and all intermediate points in thio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Wieconsin, Minesota, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska—thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any either route.

Express and Fast Liners run through to Pittsburch without

conte.

call Rail) are good on either of the above trains.

BOAT TICKETS from Boaton are good via Norwich, Fall River or Stonlighon line.

Passengers from Washington City have two daily trains from Baltimore at — a. m. and — p. m.

Passengers from Washington City have two daily trains from Baltimore, connecting at Harrisburg for all points West—leaving Baltimore at — a. m. and — p. m.

Passengers for Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate points, leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 a. m. and il-150 a. m. god freely through.

Tickets Westward may be obtained at the effices of the Company in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston or Baltimare; and Tickets Eastward at any of the important Railroad offices in the West; also, or board any of the regular Ling of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers.

FARE ALWANS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTH.

ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH.

The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvanis Railroad to Chicago makes this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT NORTH-WEST.

The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Phitabargh, avoiding all drayage or Erriage of Freight, together with the acting of the ghat and the traveling public.

EREIGITS WESTWARD.

By this route, Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New-Yerk, Bosson, or Baltimote, to any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wasconsin, Howa, or Missouri, kannas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cheveland, Sandawky and Chicago with steamers by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Misseuri, Kannas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cheveland, Sandawky and Chicago with steamers on all ports on the North-Western Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers istrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with connidence on its speedy transk.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to any point in the West by the production of the

trausic.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to any point in the West by
the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies.

Be particular to mark packages "Via Penn. R. R."
Merchants in the West ordering goods from the East will do well to direct them to be shipped by this route.

For Freight Contracts or Sulpping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company;

Boyle & Co., Stenberwille, Onloy H. S. Pierce & Co., Zanseville, Ohio; J. J. Johnston, Railey, Ohio; R. McNeely, Mayeville, Chio; J. J. Johnston, Railey, Ohio; R. McNeely, Mayeville, Chio; J. J. Johnston, Railey, Ohio; R. McNeely, Mayeville, Chio; J. J. Johnston, Railey, Ohio; R. G. Gedram, Madison, Ind.; William Bincham, Louisville, Ry.; P. G. O'Riley & Co., International History, Charles and Co., Carley, H., R. Sans, St. Louis, Mo.; John H. Harris, Nailville, Tenn.; Harris & Hant, Memphis, Tenn.; Clark & Co., Chicago, Ill., W. H. H. Koonts, Alson, H.; Murphy & Walle, Dubaque, Jowa; or to Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West.

Parties attending to their own shipments from the East will find it to their interest to call on the Agents of Roupany at the following places before shipping: or letters addressed to either of them on thesubject of freights, will meet with prompt attention.

E. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia.

attention.

E. J. SNEEDER, Philidelphia.

E. J. SNEEDER, Philidelphia.

E. J. SNEEDER, Philidelphia.

MAGRAW & KOONS, No. 80 North-st., Baltimore.

MAGRAW & KOONS, No. 80 North-st., Baltimore.

LEECH & Co., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 S. Wim-st., N. Y.

LEECH & Co. No. 3 Kibly-st., Boston.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

For through tichets apply at the office, No. 2 Astor House.

L. L. HOUPT, General Tichet Agent, Philadelphia.

T. A. SCOTT, General Superintendent, Alocae, Fa.

DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE.—
THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE:
For the almost instantaneous cure of CANKER in its worst forms. It is also a sovereign cure for Sore Mouths and Thrana, resulting from Searlatini and Typhus Fevers and unrivaled by anything yet known for Sore Nipples, Flesh Wounds, Fresh Burns or Scalds, old Sores and Sores of every hind. A positive cure for Bronchial Affections in their first stages. We will warrant it to extract the pain or smart from a Barn, however back in from one to two minutes. The same with Canker. All we ask is a vial, and we manage the result. It is perfectly take to give trial, and we guarantee the result. It is perfectly safe to give to an infant. For sale by BURRILL & HUNTING, Sale Pre-prietors, No. 162 Nassan-st., New-York, room No. 4, and No. 6 Tremont-st., Boston. Price, 25 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

32 HEALTH of AMERICAN WOMEN. 32

The Gracefenberg Company's

MARSHALL'S UTERING CATHOLICON
is a certain cure for all female mounthly irregularities, weakness, tomors, alceration, inflammation, whites, falling, and other local derangement of the uterline organs.

Price \$1.00 per bottle, five bottles for \$6. It can be safely sent by Express.

Sent by Express.

AN ARTICLE, WHOLLY UNAUTHORIZED, WEARLY RESEMBLING
THIS IN NAME AND LABEL, HAS REEN PUT IN CIRCULATION.
Address JOSHUA F BRIDGE, M. D. See'y and Consulting
Physician, Graefenberg Co., No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—Beware of counterfeits by bogue doctors and rascally drogrists.
We have no retail agents in this city except ANFORD, in the
Bowery, and in Brooklyn it can only be had of HAYES, Faltonet. The genuine has our name written on the label. JOHN
PYNE & Co., 109 Nasan-et. If it fails, we will refund the money.

Water Cure.

BROOKLYN-HIGHTS WATER-CURE is located on the banks of the East River, overlooking the Bay, bor and City of New York, making it use of the mast delight-summer rendences in the city; three minures' walk from on Ferry. Address GEO, F. ADAMS, M. D., No. 63 Co-

DR. TRALL'S WATER-CURE is located but BOARD can be obtained from \$5 to \$7 per week. Board with treatment, from \$7 to \$10 50 per week. R. T. TRALL, M. D., and D. A. GORTON, M. D., Physicians.

DR. E. J. LOWENTHAL'S WATER CURE and GYMNASIUM, No. 110 Bleeckerst., New York. Treatment without board. Transfert and permanent Boarders taken.

SARATOGA WATER-CURE"—Now in or-b der for the reception of greets. Great improvements have been made. N. BEDÖRTHA, M. D., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. OAKLEY, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vonchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Gill-BERT OAKLEY, No. 119 West street, in the City of New York, on a before the 5th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the lat day of March, 1356.

RACHELOAKLEY,
mk4 lawdon?*

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate N PURSUANCE of all office of the Salars,
of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persens having claims against LEWIS M. HANKINSON, letof the City of New-York, deceased, to procent the same
with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 150
Greenwich street, in the City of New-York, on or before the
eixh day of June next.—Dated New-York, the first day of December, 1859.

Adapted L. MARSH,
Adam, Will sameward.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES OWEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with the your hers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 8 Wall street, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of November, 1850.—Dated the 18th day of May, 1850.

my 20 lawfunfri WILLIAM EMERSON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of A PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogaco of the country of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against J. H. HOBART HAWS, late of the City of New York, Courselor at Law, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN FOWLER, IT, e.g., No. 31 Nassaust, (Benk of Commerce building), in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of July 18 New York, the 6th day of January, 1859.

MARIA L. HAWS, Executix, 1971 Barton, 197

MARIA L. HAWS, Exceptix.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the Country of New York The County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH OSBORN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with venement thereof, to the solar-fiber, at the office of REUBEN H. CUD-LIPH, No. 119 Nassaust, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of October next.—Dated New-York, on or before the fourth day of October next.—Dated New-York, the thirty-first day of March, 1859.

ROBERT BARNES, Administrator.

SUPREME COURT-City and County of New-York.—St. Nie-bolas Building Associatios, Plaintiffs, against Alexander Warren Suith. Oweft O'Consor and Catharine A. his wife, Defendants.—Summous for relief.—To the Defendants ALEXANDER WARREN SMITH: You are hereby summoned and renoired to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filled in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your arswer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his Office, No. 67 Chathaunst, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 7, 1986.

the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 7, 1839.

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Plaintiff Attorney.

The complaint in the above cuttled action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, in the City Hell of the City of New York, on the seventh day of April, 1859.

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Plaintiff Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between 10th and 110th streets and the 5th and 8th avenues, in the city of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying cut thereon a public Place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1839—three-fifths being present—hereby sive notice to the owners, leaseer, parties and persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the hads, tenements, hereditaments and remises herednatter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Manday, the 20th day of June, 1859, at the opening of the Court or that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appulsal in the above entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties and persons aforesid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises as lie between 10th and 110th-streets, and the and the and 8th avenues, in said city, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending to de Central Park in the City of New York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act entitled "An Act relative to improvements toucling the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1897.—Dutch May 12, 1199.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Counsissioners.

New York Daily Tribune.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON. LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. By WASHINGTON In VING. Vol. V. 5vo. pp. 4%. G. P. Putnam.

The completion of this grand monumental work s a subject of congratulation to the country, no less than to the author. Had the mass of American citizens been called upon to decide with whom should be intrusted the task of giving a fresh record of Washington's career, no man would have been more cordially selected for that office than Washington Irving. Commencing the responsible service in the full maturity of his powers, he has devoted to it the labors of his declining years, and new survives to witness the grateful reception of this crowning effort of his pen. Henceforth, the national reverence for the patriot will be combined

with admiration of his biographer. The volume now issued is not less interesting than either of its predecessors. If the topics are of not so exciting a character as the narrative of the war of the Revolution, they introduce us more fully to the personal relations of Washington, and are precisely of a nature to tempt the peculiar talents of the writer. In the very commencement of the volume, we have a lively picture of the President and his habits immediately after the inaugu-

ration.

In regard to the deportment of Washington at this juncture, we have been informed by one who had opportunities of seeing him, that he still retained a military air of command which had become habitual to him. At levees and drawing rooms he sometimes appeared cold and distant, but this was attributed by those who best knew him to the nevelty of his position and his insate diffdence, which seemed to increase with the light which his renown shed about him. Though reserved at times, his reserve had nothing repulsive in lineate diffidence, which seemed to increase with the light which his renown shed about him. Though reserved at times, his reserve had nothing repulsive in it, and in social intercourse, where he was no longer under the eye of critical supervision, soon gave way to soldier-like frankness and condiality. At all times his courtesy was genuine and benignant, and totally free from that stately condescension sometimes inistaken for politeness. Nothing, we are told, could surpass the noble grace with which he presided at a ceremonial dinner, kindly attentive to put those at their case and in a favorable light who appeared to be most diffident.

As to Mrs. Washington, those who really knew her

at the time speak of her as free from pretension or affectation; undazzled by her position, and discharging its duties with the trathful simplicity and real goodbreeding of one accustomed to preside over a hospitable mansion in the "Ancient Dominion." She had her husband's predilection for private life. In a letter to an intimate she writes: "It is owing to the kindness of our numerous friends in all quarters that my new and unwished-for situation is not indeed a burden to me. When I was much younger, I should probably have enjoyed the innocent gayeties of life as much as most persons of my age; but I had long since placed all the prespects of my future worldly happiness in the still enjoyments of the freside at Mount Vernon.

"I little thought, when the war was finished, that any circumstances could possibly happen which would call the General into public life again. I had anticipated that from that moment we should be suffered to grow old together in solitude and tranquillity. That was the first and dearest wish of my heart."

Much has been said of Washington's equipages when at New York, and of his having four and sometimes six borses before his carriage, with servants and outriders in rich livery. Such style we would premise was usual at the time both in England and the colonies, and had been occasionally maintained by the continental dignitaries, and by Governors of the several States, prior to the adoption of the new Constitution. It was still prevalent, we are told, among the wealthy planters of the South, and sometimes adopted by merchant princes" and rich individuals at the North. It does not appear, however, that Washington ever indulged in it through o-ternation. When he repaired to the Hall of Congress, at his inanguration, he was drawn by a single pair of horses in a chariot presented for the occasion, on the panels of which were emblazoned the arms of the United States.

Beside this modest equipage there was the ample family carriage which had been brought from Virginia. To this four horses were p

by Washington in the Autumn of 1789, gave him an opportunity of observing the situation of the country, while it exerted a favorable influence on his health, which had been much impaired by a series of indispositions. The whimsical embarrassments to which he was subjected on reaching Boston, on account of certain points of etiquette between the different authorities, have been often described, but the spirited version of Mr. Irving will well bear repetition:

will well bear repetition:

Having made all his arrangements, and left the papers appertaining to the office of Foreign Affairs under the temporary superintendence of Mr. Jay, he set out from New York on the 15th of October, traveling in his carriage with four horses, and accompanied by his official Secretary, Mr. Lear. Though averse from public parade, he could not but be deeply affected and gratified at every step by the manifestations of a people's love. Wherever he came, all laber was suspended business neglected. The bells were rung, the guns were fired; there were civic processions and military parades and triumphal arches, and all classes poured forth to testify, in every possible manner, their gratifunde and affection for the man whom they hailed as the Father of his country; and well did his noble stature, his dignified demeanor, his matured years, and his benevolent aspect, suit that venerable appellation.

lation.

On the 22d, just after entering Massachusetts, he was met by an express from the Governor of the State (the Hon. John Hancock), inviting him to make his quarters at his house while he should remain in Boston, and announcing to him that he had issued orders for proper escorts to attend him, and that the troops with the gentlemen of the Council would receive him at Cambridge and wait on him to town.

Washington, in a court out reply, declined the Governor's invitation to his residence, having resolved, he said, on leaving New-York, to accept of no invitations of the kind while on his journey, through an unwillingness to give trouble to private families. He had accordingly instructed a friend to engage lodgings for him during his stay in Boston. He was highly sensible, he observed, of the honors intended him, but, could his wishes prevail, he would desire to visit the metropolis without any parade or extraordinary ceremony. It was never Washington's good fortune, on occasions of the kind, to have his modest inclinations consulted; in the present instance they were little in accord with the habits and notions of the Governor, who, accustomed to fill public stations and preside at which he add with the nunctilia of accord with the habits and notions of the Governor, who, accustomed to fill public stations and preside at public assemblies, which he did with the punctilio of the old school, was strictly observant of every thing appertaining to efficial rank and dignity. Governor Hancock was now about fifty-two years of age, tall and thin, of a commanding deportment and graceful manner, though stooping a little, and much afflicted with the gout. He was really hospitable, which his analle wealth enabled him to be, and was no doubt desirous of having Washington as a guest under his roof, but resolved, at all events, to give him a signal recention as the guest of the State over which he prereception as the guest of the State over which he presided. Now so it happened that the "select men," or municipal authorities of Boston, had also made armunicipal authorities of Boston, had a so made arrangements for receiving the President in their civile domain, and, in so doing, had proceeded without consulting the Governor. As might have been expected, some clashing of rival plans was the result.

seme clashing of rival plans was the result.

In pursuance of the Governor's arrangement, the militia, with Gen. Brooks at their head, and Mr. Samuel Adams, the Lieutenant-Governor, at the head of the Executive Council, met Washington at Cambridge, and excerted him with great ceremony to town. Being arrived at the grand entrance, which is over what is called "The Neck," the Lieutenant-Governor and the called "The Neck, the Licurement-dovernor and run-Executive Council were brought to a sudden half by observing the manicipal autherities drawn up in their carriages, in formal array, to pay civic honors to the city's guest. Here ensued a great question of etiquette. The Executive Council insisted on the right of the Governor, as chief of the State, to receive and wel-come its guest at the entrance of its capital. "He hand lave met, him at the handlary of the State come its guest at the entrance of its capital. "He should have met him at the boundary of the State over which he presides," replied the others; " and there have welcomed him to the hospitalities of the Commonwealth. When the President is about to enter the town, it is the delegated right of the manifold authorities thereof to receive and bid him welcome."

The contending parties remained drawn up res

The contending parties remained drawn up resolutely in their carriages, while aidez-de-camp and marshals were posting to and fro between them, carrying on a kind of diplomatic parley.

In the mean time, the President and Maj. Jackson, his Secretary, had mounted on horseback, and were waiting on the Neck to be conducted into the town. The day was unusually cold and murky. Washington became chilled and impatient, and when informed of the cause of the detention, "Is there no other avenue has the town!" demanded he of Maj. Jackson. He was, in fact, on the point of wheeling about, when word was brought that the controversy was over, and that he would be received by the municipal authorities.

We give his own account of the succeeding part of We give his own account of the succeeding part of the ceremony. "At the entrance, I was welcomed by the select men in a body. Then following the Lieuten-art-Governor and Connell in the order we came from Cambridge (preceded by the town corps, very hand-somely dressed), we passed through the citizens, classed in their different professions, and under their own banners, till we came to the State-House. The streets, the doors, the windowss the housetops, were crowded with well-dressed people of both sexes. "He was on borscheck," savan observer, "dressed in

The streets, the doors, the windowss the housetops, were crowded with well-dressed people of both sexes. "He was on horrebook," says an observer, "dressed in his old Continental uniform, with his hat off. He did not how to the spectators as he passed, but sat on his horse with a calm, dignified air. He dismounted at the old State-House, now City Hall, and came out on a tempoary balcory at the west end; a long procession passed before him, whose salutations he occasionally returned. These and other ceremonials being over, the Lieutenant-Governor and Council, accompanied by the Vice-President, conducted Washington to his lodgings, where they took leave of him." And now he is doomed to the annoyance of a new question of efforcite. He had previously accepted the invitation of Governor Hancock to an informal dinner, but had expected that that functionary would wait upon him as soon as he should arrive; instead of which he received a message from him, pleading that he was too much ir disposed to de so. Washington distrusted the electrity of the apology. He had been given to understand that the Governor wished to evade paying the first visit, conceiving that, as Governor of a State, and within the bounds of that State, the point outletted made it proper that he should receive the first visit, even from the President of the United States. Washington determined to resist this pretension; he therefore excused himself from the informal dinner, and dined at his lodgings, where the Vice-President favored him with his company.

The aext day the Governor, on consultation with his friends, was persuaded to waive the point of etiquette, and sent "his best respects to the President," inform-

The following was Washington's reply, the last sen-

The following was Washington's reply, the last sentence of which almost savors of irony:

"Sunar, 26th October, I o'clock.

"The President of the United States presents his best respects to the Governor, and has the honor to inform him that he shall be home till 2 o'clock.

"The President need not express the pleasure it will give him to see the Governor; but, at the same time, he most earnestly begs that the Governor will not hazard his health on the occasion."

From Washington's diary we find that the Governor found strength to pay the higated visit within the specified time—though, according to one authority, he went enveloped in red being and was borre, in the arms of servants, into the house.

It does not appear that any harm resulted from the hazard to which the Governor exposed himself. At all events, the hydra ctiquette was silenced, and everything went on pleasantly and decorously throughout the remainder of Washington's sojourn in Boston.

Various addresses were made to him in the course of his visit, but none that reached his heart more directly than that of his old companions in arms, the Cincinnati Society of Massachusetts, who hailed him as "their glorious leader in war, their illustrious example in peace."

"Dear, indeed," said he, in reply, "is the occasion."

Dear, indeed, said he, in reply, is the occasion which restores an intercourse with my associate in prosperous and adverse fortune; and enhanced are the triumphs of peace participated with those whose virtue and valor so largely contributed to procure them. To that virtue and valor your country has confessed her obligations. Be mine the grateful task to add to the entire trium of a compaction which it was my pride to

obligations. Be mine the grateful task to add to the testimony of a connection which it was my pride to own in the field, and is now my happiness to acknowledge in the chloyments of peace and freedom.

After remaining in Bosten for a week, feted in the most hospitable manner, he appointed eight o'clock, on Thursday, the 29th, for his departure. The appointed time arrived, but not the escort; whereupon, punctual himself, and fearing, perhaps, to be determed by some new question of ctiquette, he departed withcut them, and was overtaken by them on the road.

We have a strongly contracted score in the

We have a strongly contrasted scene in the account of the reception of Gen. St. Clair's disastrous

count of the reception of Gen. St. Clair's disastrous defeat by the Miamis in 1791:

Toward the close of a Winter's day in December, an officer in uniform dismounted in front of the President's house, and, giving the bridle to his servant, knocked at the deor. He was informed by the porter that the President was at dinner, and had company. The officer was not to be denied: he was, on public business, he brought dispatches for the President. A servant was sent into the dining-room to communicate the matter to Mr. Lear. The latter left the table and went into the hall, where the officer repeated what he had said to the porter. Mr. Lear, as Secretary of the President, offered to take charge of the dispatches and deliver them at the proper time. The officer replied that he was just arrived from the Western army; his orders were to deliver the dispatches promptly to the that he was just arrived from the Western army; his orders were to deliver the dispatches promptly to the President in person; but that he would wait his directions. Mr. Lear returned, and, in a whisper, communicated to the President what had passed. Washington rose from the table and went into the hall, whence he returned in a short time and resumed his seat, apologizing for his absence, but without alluding to the cause of it. One of the company, however.

seat, apologizing for his absence, but without alluding to the cause of it. One of the company, however, overheard him, as he took his seat, mutter to himself, with an ejaculation of extreme impatience, "I knew it would be so!"

Mrs. Washington held her drawing-room that evening. The gentlemen repaired thither from the table. Washington appeared there with his usual screnity: speaking courteously to every lady, as was his custom. By 10 a clock all the company had gone; Mrs. Washington retired soon after, and Washington and his Sections of the company alone remained.

ctary alone remained.

The General walked slowly backward and forward

retary alone remained.

The General walked slowly backward and forward for some minutes in silence. As yet there had been no change in his manner. Taking a seat on a sofa by the fire, he told Mr. Lear to six down: the latter had scarce time to notice that he was extremely agitated, when he broke out suddenly: "It's all over!—St. Chir's defeated!—routed: the officers nearly all killed the men by wholesale: the rout complete; too shocking to think of, and a surprise into the bargain!" All this was uttered with great vehemence. Then, pausing and rising from the sofa, he walked up and down the room in silence, violently agitated, but saying nothing. When near the door he stopped short: stood still for a few mements, when there was another terrible explosion of wrath.

"Yes," exclaimed he, "HERE, on this very spot, I took leave of him; I wished him success and honor. You have your instructions from the Sceretary of War,' said I. 'I had a strict eye to them, and will wild but one word, REWARE OF A SURPRISE! You know how the Indians fight us. I repeat it, BAWAGE OF A STRRISE." He went off with that, my last warning, thrown into his ears. And yet!! To suffer that army to be out to pleces, hacked, butchered, tomahawked, by a surprise—the very thing I guarded him against—O God! O God!" exclaimed he, throwing up his hands, and while his very frame shook with enotion, "he's worse than a murderer! How can he answer it to his country! The blood of the slain is upon him—the curse of widows and orphans—the curse of heaven!"

Mr. Lear remained speechless; awed into breathless in the story of the start is to be controlled to the story of the start is to be controlled to the story.

Mr. Lear remained speechless; awed into breathless silence by the appalling tones in which this torrent of invective was poured forth. The paroxysm passed by. Washington again sat down on the sofa—he was silent—apparently uncomfortable, as if conscious of the ungovernable burst of passion which had overcome him. "This must not go beyond this room, said he at length, in a subdued and altered tone—there was enother and a longer pause; then, in a tone quite low: "General St. Clair shall have justice," said he. "Hocked hastily through the dispatches; saw the whole disaster, but not all the particulars. I will receive him without displeasure; I will hear him without prejudice; he shall have full justice." sindice: he shall have full justice.

Washington had recovered his equanit storm," we are told, "was over, and no sign of it was afterward seen in his conduct or heard in his conversation." How well he kept his word, in regard to General St. Clair, will hereafter be shown.

After giving a succinct narrative of the Administration of Washington, his retirement from office, and his mode of life at Mount Vernon, Mr. Irving brings the volume to a close with the following description of the final scene: Winter had now set in, with occasional wind and

Winter had now set in, with occasional wind and rain and frost, yet Washington still kept up his active round of in-deer and out-door avocations, as his diary records. He was in full health and vigor, dined out occasionally, and had frequent guests at Mount Vernon, and, as usual, was part of every day in the saddle, going the rounds of his cetates, and, in his military phraseology, "visiting the outposts."

He had recently walked with his favorite nephew about the grounds, showing the improvements he intended to make, and had especially pointed out the spot where he purposed building a new family vanit, the old one being damaged by the roots of trees which had overgrown it and caused it to leak. "This change, said he, "I shall make the first of ait, for I may require it before the rest."

"When I parted from him," adds the nephew, "he stood on the steps of the front door, where he took leave of myself and another. It was a bright frosty nonring; he had taken his usual ride, and the clear healthy flush on his cheek, and his sprightly manner, brought the remark from both of us that we had never seen the General look so well. I have semetimes thought him decidedly the handsomest man I ever saw; and when in a lively mood, so full of plearantry, so agreeable to all with whom he associated that I could hardly realize he was the same pleasantry, so agreeable to all with whom he asso-ciated, that I could hardly realize he was the same Washington whose dignity awed all who approached

him."

For some time past Washington had been occupied For some time past Washington had been occupied in digesting a complete system on which his estate was to be managed for several succeeding years; specifying the cultivation of the several farms, with tables designating the rotations of crops. It occupied thirty folio pages, and was executed with that clearness and method which characterized all his business papers. This was finished on the 16th of December, and was accompanied by a letter of that date to his manager or steward. It is a valuable document, showing the soundness and viger of his intellect at this advanced stage of his existence, and the love of order that reigned throughout his affairs. "My greatest anxiety," said he on a previous occasion, "is to have all these concerns in such a clear and distinct form that no reproach may attach itself to me when I have taken my departure for the land of spirits."

no reproach may strace used to me when I have taken my departure for the land of spirits."

It was evident, however, that, full of health and vigor, he looked forward to his long cherished hope, the enjoyment of a serene old age in this home of his beart. According to his ciary, the morning on which these voluminous instructions to his steward were dated was clear and calm, but the afternoon was lowering. The ext day (Hih), he notes there was wind and rain, and at night a large circle round the moon." The morning of the 12th was overeast. That morn-

The morning of the 12th was overcast. That morning he wrote a letter to Hamilton, heartily approving of a plan for a military academy, which the latter had submitted to the Secretary of War.

About 10 o'clock he mounted his horse, and rode ont as usual to make the rounds of the estate. The ominous ring round the moon, which he had observed on the preceding night, proved a fatal portent. "About 1 o'clock," he notes, "it began to snow, soon after to hall, and then turned to a settled cold rain." Having on an overcost, he continued his ride without regarding the weather, and old not return to the house regarding the weather, and did not return to the house

got wet: but he replied, "No, his great-cost had kept him dry." As dinn r had been waiting for him, he sat down to table without changing his dress. "In the evening," writes his secretary, "he appeared as well as usual."

down to table without changing he evening," writes his secretary, "he appeared as well as usual."

On the following morning the snow was three inches deep and still falling, which prevented him from taking his usual ride. He complained of a sore throat, and had evidently taken cold the day before. In the afternoon the weather cleared up, and he went out on the grounds between the house and the river, to mark some trees which were to be cut down. A hoarseness which had hung about him through the day grew worse toward night, but he made light of it.

He was very cheerful in the evening, as he sat in the parler with Mrs. Washington and Mr. Lear, amusing himself with the papers which had been brought from the Pest-Office. When he met with anything insteresting or entertaining, he would read it alond as well as his hoarseness would permit, or he listened and made occasional comments, while Mr. Lear read the debates of the Virginia Assembly.

On retiring to bed, Mr. Lear suggested that he should take something to relieve the cold. "No," replied he, "you know I never take anything for a cold. Let it go as it came."

In the night he was taken extremely ill with ague and difficulty of breathing. Between two and three o'clock in the morning he awoke Mrs. Washington, who would have risen to call a servant, but he woulf not permit her, lest she should take cold. At daybreak, when the servant woman entered to make a fire she was sent to call Mr. Lear. He found the General breathing with difficulty, and hardly able to utter a word intelligibly. Washington desired that Dr. Craik, who lived in Alexandria, should be sent for, and that in the mean time Rawlins, one of the overseers, should be summoned, to bleed him before the doctor could attive.

A gargle was prepared for his throat, but whenever

be summoned, to bleed him before the doctor could airive.

A gargle was prepared for his throat, but whenever he attempted to swallow any of it, he was convulsed and almost suffected. Rawlins made his appearance soon after sunrise, but when the General's arm was ready for the operation, became agitated. "Don't be afraid," said the General, as well as he could speak. Rawlins made an incision. "The orifice is not large enough," said Washington. The blood, however, ran pretty freely, and Mrs. Washington, uncertain whether the treatment was proper, and fearful that too much blood might be taken, begged Mr. Lear to stop it. When he was about to untie the string the General put up his hand to prevent him, and as soon as he could speak murmured, "more, more;" but Mrs. Washington's doubts prevailed, and the bleeding was stopped, after about half a pint of blood had been taken. External applications were now made to the throat, and his feet were bathed in warm water, but without affording any relief.

after about half a pint of blood had been taken, ternal applications were now made to the throat, and his feet were bathed in warm water, but without affording any rebef.

His old friend, Dr. Craik, arrived between eight and nine, and two other physicians, Drs. Dick and Brown, were called in. Various remedies were tried, and additional bleeding, but all of no avail.

"About half-past four o'clock," writes Mr. Lear, he desired me to call Mrs. Washington to his bedside, when he requested her to go down into his room and take from his desk two wills, which she would find there, and bring them to him, which she did. Upou looking at them, he gave her one, which he observed was useless, as being superseded by the other, and desired her to burn it, which she did, and took the other and put it into her closet.

"After this was done, I returned to his bedside and took his hand. He said to me: 'I find I am going; my breath cannot last long. I believed from the first that the disorder would prove fatal. Do you arrange all my late military letters and papers. Arrange my accounts and settle my books, as you know more about them than any one else; and let Mr. Rawlins finish recording my other letters which he has begun.' I told him this would be done. He then asked if I recollected anything which it was essential for him to do, as he had but a very short time to continue with us. I told him that I could recollect nothing; but that I hoped he was not so near his end. He observed, so iling, that he certainly was, and that, as it was the debt which we must all pay, he looked to the event with perfect resignation.

In the course of the afternoon he appeared to be in great pain and distress from the difficulty of breathing, and frequently changed his posture in the bed. Mr. Lear endeavored to raise him and turn him with as much case as possible. "I am afraid I fatigue you too much," the General would say. Upon being assured to the contrary, "Well," observed he, gratefully, "it is a debt we must pay to each other, and I hope when

him to sit down.

About five o'clock his old friend, Dr. Craik, came About five o clock his old triend, Dr. Craix, came again into the room, and approached the bedside.

"Doctor," said the General, "I die hard, but I am not afraid to go. I believed, from my first attack, that I should not survive it—my breath cannot last long." The foctor pressed his hand in silence, retired from the bedside, and sat by the fire absorbed in grief.

from the bedside, and sat by the fire absorbed in grief.

Belween five and six the other physicians came in, and he was assisted to sit up in his bed. "I feel I am going," said he; "I thank you for your attentions, but I pray you to take no more trouble about me; let me go off quietly; I cannot last long." He lay down again; all retired except Dr. Craik. The General continued uneasy and restless, but without complaining, frequently asking what hour it was.

Further remedies were tried without avail in the evening. He took whatever was offered him, did as he was desired by the physicians, and never uttered sigh or complaint.

"About ten o'clock," writes Mr. Lear, "he made several attempts to speak to me before he could effect it. At length he said, "I am just going. Have me decently buried, and do not let my body be put into the vault in less than three days after I am dead." I bowed assent, for I could not speak. He then looked at me

vault in less than three days after I am dead." I bowed assent, for I could not speak. He then looked at me again and said, "Do you ut derstand me!" I replied, "Yes." "Tis well," said he.

"About ten minutes before he expired (which was between ten and eleven o'clock) his breathing became easier. He lay quietly; he withdrew his hand from mine and felt his own pulse. I saw his countenance change. I spoke to Dr. Craik, who sat by the fire. He came to the bedside. The General's hand fell from his wrist. I took it in mine and pressed it to my bosom. Dr. Craik put his hands over his eyes, and he expired without a struggle or a sigh."

While we were fixed in silent grief, Mrs. Washington, who was seated at the foot of the bed, asked with a firm and collected voice, "Is he gone?" I could not speak, but held up my band as a signal that he was no more. "'Tis well," said she in the same voice. "All is now over; I shall soon follow him; I have no more trials to pass through."

The volume is illustrated by an engraving of Peale's portrait of Washington, and a view of the

Peale's portrait of Washington, and a view of the tomb at Mount Vernon. It also contains, in an appendix, an interesting chapter on the portraits of Washington from a forthcoming work by Mr. H. T. Tuckerman.

WORKS OF MICHAEL DE MONTAIGNE. A new ame carefully revised edition. Edited by O. W. Wigar. 4 vols 1700. Derby & Jackson. The admirers of the frank-hearted and free-spoken

old Gascon essayist will welcome this complete edition of his work, both on account of the diligence and care which have evidently been devoted to its preparation, and the uncommon neatness and precision of its typegraphical execution. It is founded on Hazlitt's London edition, with important corrections and editions, including an abridgment of Mr. Bayle St. John's recent biography of Montaigne, a notice of the various editions of the Essays, and copious extracts from the opinions of eninent writers on the merits of Montaigne. The American editor has taken the pairs to verify the quotations in the Essays, by comparison not only with the best French editions, but with the original works-a task which cannot fail to be the most highly appreciated by those who are most familiar with the manner in which the pages of Montaigne swarm with classical allusions and illustrations. A special index to the authors queted, and a general index to the whole work, prepared with unusual and exemplary accuracy, attest the thorough-ners of the editorial work, and greatly increase the value of the edition .- Montaigne is certainly not a writer to be recommended for family reading. He abounds in passages that are repugnant to the love of decency. "His French freedom," as Mr. Emerson remarks in a paragraph quoted by the editor, "runs into grosaness, but he has anticipated all censure by the bonnty of his own confessions. He pretends to most of the vices, and if there be any virtue in him, he says it got in by stealth. But with all this really superfluous frankness, the opinion of an invincible probity grows into every reader's mind. The sin-

transferred to a book. Cut these words, and they regarding the weather, and did not return to the house until after 3.

His secretary approached him with letters to be franked, that they might be taken to the Post-Office in the evening. Washington franked the letters, but observed that the weather was too bad to send a servant out with them. Mr. Lear perceived that snow was hanging from his hair, and expressed fears that he had

cerity and marrow of the man reaches to hie sentences. I know not anywhere the book that seems less written. It is the language of conversation